MARCH 12, 1789. THE NUMBER 348.

Virginia Gazette AND WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

RICHMOND: PRINTED BY THOMAS NICOLSON.

Mr. NICOLSON,

Please to insert the following treatment of the surprising effects of Electricity, published lately by the celebrated Doctor Saunders of Barnet, Great-Britain.

HUMANUS

A LAD in perfect health fell from a two pair of stairs window into an area, and was taken up as supposed dead; as upon examination, no mark of violence appeared, nor any visible injury done to the head, upon conveying him to a sergeon's house in the neighbourhood, after various means were tried, he was declared to be dead and sent home; but passing by a friend's house of mine, upon inquiry into the cause, he wished to try the effects of electricity on him; the lad, after four small shocks, shewed some signs of life, and a further perseverance of it, recovered him so that in less than two hours he walked about the house Had not this method been pursued, he had never probably recovered. I hope this hint will be attended to in future

Query—Whether electrical experiments on persons drowned and supposed to be dead, might not be attended with the salutary effects; at every event no ill effects would arise from the experiment.

An approved Remedy for the Rheumatism.

TAKE scurvey-grass, brook lime, and water-cresses, of each a quarter of a peck, wash them clean, put them in a well glazed earthen pot, and bake them in a slow oven till you can press out a quart of juice; put two large spoonfuls into half a point of whey, and drink in a morning fasting. This receipt is recommended by a person who found a cure from the use of it when almost disabled from the common use of her limbs.

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, Nov. 11.

Authentic Communication from Vienna.

NUMEROUS as the advantages gained by the Turks over the Imperial troops have been, yet in all the accounts published at Vienna, the Ottomans have been denied every warlike requisite, but courage. There are not, however, wanting circumstance, which prove to a demonstration, that Turkish policy has in the field often been too much for Austrian discipline. The havock made on each other by two columns of the Imperial army, on the night of the twenty-first of September, is in point.

It was not the effect of accident, but of a judicious manœuvre practised by the saraskier. A private letter from a person of the first consequence in Vienna, thus relates it:

"There is reason to suppose that the Vizier had gained intelligence of the route the Imperial army intended to take on its retreat, in consequence of which almost every pass, where a few troops could harrass an army, was pre-occupied by the enemy, and every coppice lined. This greatly annoyed the Austrian troops, and occasioned no inconsiderable loss of men and bagg gage. The two columns, which engaged each other on the 21st of September at night, were marching nearly parallel, at the distance of about a quarter of an English mile, and near the place where the dreadful carnage took place, divided by a narrow coppice, so little incumbered with wood, that during day-light an object of any considerable magnitude might be distinguished to its extremity. In this coppice were about 400 Turkish infantry, two squadrons of cavalry, with four field pieces, and two howitz. The Turks thus posted, made two very brisk attacks on the van of the columns, which approached at nearly the same time. Darkness and fear contributed equally to deceive the Imperialists, who being ordered to face and charge the enemy, obeyed: The Turkish detachment still continued the attack with much shew of resolution and some effect, particularly from their artillery, which was served in a way seldom experienced from the Ottomans, and produced much slaughter.—Both columns thus amused, continued to advance in a direct line towards each other; the Turks retreating in good order, and gaining ground on that flank which had previously formed the advance of the columns, wholly disappeared at the moment in which the opposite flanks came in contact, who not doubting but each was the enemy, began an attack which soon became general along the line; and the artillery now coming up, the carnage was horrid—certainly not less than 2000 men. It was near seven minutes that the columns were engaged with each other, and at last discovered by a party of chasseurs, who were ordered to attack an eminence, from which two pieces of cannon were directed with a skill far too dreadful. This they carried, after a vigorous defence, having first killed nearly the whole of its defenders, and thus, by their supposed prisoners, discovered the fatal mistake which had been committed."

Dec. 10. In France the Commons have strongly resented the disregard of their just claims to an equal representation; and already the Mayor and corporations of the city of Tours, Lyons and Rouen, have resolved that they will not send any representatives to the States General, if they are not allowed to send as many as they ought.

These discontents of the Commons of Bratagne on this subject, are likely to produce fatal consequences: By the last advices from that province, we are assured, that the Commons in several of the dioceses are going to meet at Ploermel, for the purpose of debating upon the means of giving effect to their claims; and it is in consequnce of a public invitation from the Mayor of Vitre that this extraordinary meeting is to take place

The same accounts add, that the nobility of Bretagne look upon such a meeting as a species of treason against the nobles; and one nobleman in particular is named, who has sent private letters to 1200 of his order inviting them to take horse, in other words to take arms, for the purpose of dispersing such a meeting, whenever it shall take place; and also of punishing the city and county of Nantz, for having countenanced such a measure, and for having sent a deputation to Versailles, to lay before the King their claim to an equal representation in the States General, with the nobles and clergy.

It was not known when our advices came away, whether the 1200 nobles, to whom the above letters were sent, had signified their intention of accepting the invitation; but lest they should accept it, the persons who have resolved to meet at Ploermel, are taking measures to provide for the safety of the meeting.

The situation of Poland is at this time extremely critical. The grandees consider a national association as essentially necessary to the present safety and very existence of this country; the object of which association was not hostility to any neighbour, but the defence and preservation of the King, the kingdom and Constitution. The most powerful men in the country strongly urge the necessity of this association; which, if it takes place, will almost inevitably produce a war with Prussia;—wherein the Poles will be supported by Russia, who will leave nothing undone to maintain her influence in Poland: And if Prussia engages in the war, England cannot, consistently with her new treaty with the court of Berlin, avoid assisting the Prussian monarch in it, with at least the stipulated succours, if not with her whole force

By the present Emperor of Germany's code of laws, death is not applied even to the punishment of high treason. Rigorous imprisonment, the bread and water as nourishment, and severe whipping once a year, constitutes the severest part of the Imperial code The indolence, but not the brevity of our criminal jurisprudence, makes the necessity of frequent transportation; not considering that the most honest individual in society would often wish himself in the situation of the robber, to be transported from misery in his own country, at the charge of the state, and experience no more punishment for actual criminality, than he is doomed to feel from actual poverty.

The late Sir Samuel Greig, admiral of the Russian fleet, was born at the village of Innerkeithing, in the county of Fife (Scotland.) He went at an early period into the British navy, where he was soon distinguished for his attention and genius in naval affairs, and had risen to the rank of Lieutenant, when the court of Russia requested, from the court of Great Britain, some officers of skill to improve her marine. Lieutenant Greig had the honour to be one of the officers sent for this purpose. He was soon made a Captain in the Russian service, and was indefatigable in improving the Russian navy, then in a contemptible state. When the last war broke out between the Turks and Russians, he was sent in a fleet to the Mediterranean, under the command of Count Orlow. The Turkish fleet was much superior; it consisted of fifteen sail of the line, whereas the Russian fleet had only ten sail of the line. A smart action took place, in which the Russian admiral (Spiritoff) in a ship of 90 guns, engaged the Turkish admiral's ship of equal force. They fought with great bravery, grappled each other, and at length both ships blew up at the same instant with a most terrible explosion, and the crews amounting to near two thousand men, almost all perished. The Turkish fleet retired in the night off the island of Scio, and were protected by batteries from the land. Captain Greig was appointed commodore; and sent upon the dangerous service of destroying the Turkish fleet. At twelve o'clock at night he attacked the enemy, with four ships of the line, and about one o'clock, he bore down with the fire ships. The crew of the fire ships were so intimidated, that commodore Greig and Lieutenant Dugdale, another British officer who acted under him, were obliged to keep them to their duty by dint of sword and pistol, and even to put the match to the fire ships with their own hands, and to jump overboard and swim to their boat, amidst the fire of the Turks, and the alarm of being destroyed by the explosion. With the greatest skill and resolution they set fire to the Turkish fleet, which, in five hours, except one man of war and some gallies, which were towed off by the Russian fleet, was totally destroyed. The town and castle was then reduced to a heap of rubbish, by the bombardment of the squadron, and at nine in the morning there was scarcely the vestige of the town, a castle, and a fine fleet, which had all been in existence at one the same morning. Count Orlow immediately promoted commodore Greig to the rank of admiral, which was confirmed by an express from the Empress of Russia. After peace was concluded, admiral Greig continued indefatigable in his exertions to improve, or rather to create the Russian fleet. The Empress rewarded him by promoting him to be admiral of all the Russias, and governour of Cronstadt, and she honoured him with the different orders of the empire, viz St. Andrew, St. Alexander Newskie, St. George, St Wlodomir, and St. Anne. Admiral Greig's engagement with the Swedes is too recent to need recapitulation. It is now generally acknowledged, that if the Captains in the Russian fleet had seconded the gallantry of their admiral, a complete victory would have been obtained. As it was, the Swedes have not dared again to meet the Russians; they have been ignominiously blocked up in port, while admiral Greig rode triumphantly in the Baltic, till he was attacked by a violent fever, and obliged to be carried to Revel. As soon as the Empress heard of his illness, she sent for Dr. Rogerson, her first Physician, and ordered him immediately to go to Revel, and do every thing in his power to save a life so valuable to the nation. Dr Rogerson arrived at Revel a few days before death put a period to an existence so eminently glorious. The death of admiral Greig will be long regretted, and is an irreparable loss to the Empire of Russia

The defence of Mr. Hastings, which will shortly follow the resumption of his trial, is to be founded, as his friends declare, chiefly on the ground of precedent! For this purpose Mr. Markham and Major Scott, have been employed in the most industrious researches into the official history of the late Lords life, and taken copies of all that they deem analagous to the conduct of Mr. Hastings. It would be a departure from the line which we have hitherto pursued, to comment either on the force or inefficacy of such a defence!

NEW-YORK, Feb. 21.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Stratford, in Connecticut, to his friend in this city, dated February 14.

"IN answer to your enquiries respecting our Duck manufactory, it is with pleasure I can inform you it greatly exceeds our expectations—we have made in the course of the fall and winter, upwards of two hundred bolts, which judges say are far superior to the Russia duck. I am persuaded it will in a short time be one of the first and most profitable manufactories in the United States. Our situation, (on the sound and east river) and our flax, which has ever been admired for its superior quality and fineness, are circumstances so favourable to the business, that nothing but a want of spirit in the inhabitants can prevent it from flourishing agreeable to their wishes, and from what I have seen of them, I have no reason to suppose this will ever be the case, for they are not only sensible of the advantages arising from it, but are remarkably industrious; even our ladies (they deserve the appellation) who you know were always federal, have engaged to this laudable business, in the prosecution of which they conceive they are encreasing the prosperity and happiness of a country still dear to them;—noble example for our city lasses."

Yesterday morning, about 3 o'clock, a fire broke out in a cabinet-maker's work shop, in Queen street, near the Friends meeting house, which entirely consumed the same, with all its contents. By the timely assistance of the inhabitants, it was prevented from spreading. This is the second instance this winter of injury received from pipes of stoves.

Letters received by the last Albany post communicate the happy and long expected account of the two houses having agreed to appoint Senators to represent the state in Congress; and that a committee was appointed for that purpose.

CADIZ, November 26.

ON the 12th of October, the Dragon frigate arrived here from Callao, which has brought back to Europe Don Hipolite Ruez, Don Joseph Pabon, and Don Andrè Galvez, commissioned by the King to make botanical researches in Peru. These gentlemen departed from Cadiz in October 1777. Since that time they have travelled the vast provinces of Peru, and examined the productions of the three kingdoms, viz. Fossils, Minerals, and Metals, agreeably to the desire and instructions of the first botanical professor in Madrid, and have sent curious collections to the ministry of the Indies, particularly of vegetables, accompanied with descriptions and drawings, which were made with haste, to repair the losses occasioned by war, the fire which consumed part of the manuscripts and specimen plants at Macaro, and by the loss of the ship St. Pedro d'Alcantara, which had 52 cases of these productions on board. The frigate which has brought the three professors, has on board a number of plants, curious designs, and the description of 2000 plants, most of which are newly discovered; and 23 cases, containing 70 live shrubs, in a good state.

LONDON, Dec. 10.

Extract of a letter from Constantinople, Oct. 1.

"THE Divan are in the greatest perplexity concerning the question, whether they shall make a winter campaign or not? Some members being for it, while others are of opinion that such a campaign will hinder the Ottoman troops from continuing the war with vigour during the next summer.——Besides, the Grand Vizir's army is too much weakened by the retreat of the Asiatic troops; and should they even raise recruits enough, which is not very likely, they could not arrive at the army before the winter, and then would not be disciplined, or fit for service.

"Nothing is talked of at present at Pera and Constantinople but the last dispatches sent to court by the Grand Vizir, dated Mehadia, September 16, by which that Minister informs the Porte of the position of the two armies, and advanced posts of which were in sight of each other, and of all which had passed from the beginning of the month till that time. What most sets the Sultan and the ministry against the Grand Vizir, is the position of the Ottoman army, which, according to his own account, was at that time hemmed in between a long chain of inaccessable mountains, and unable to employ all its force to any advantage. The inquietude which this occasions, is augmented by the account which the Grand Vizir adds to his relation concerning the loss of a large body of his troops two days before, owing to the two Pachas leading them against the enemy without previously reconnoitering their position. All these bad accounts received by the court at a time when they expected to hear of a general invasion of the enemy's country, joined to worse accounts from Moldavia, where they look upon the loss of Choczim as inevitable, and from Bosnia, where the success of Marshal Laudohn has occasioned the greatest alarms, have caused his highness to order a conference between his ministers, at which he himself assisted in person."

The names of places, as well as of persons, are often derived from circumstances curious in their origin; among these, the following is perhaps not the least singular: A few months since a Jew that dealt in diamonds, going accidentally into a public house at Wapping, happened to want change for a guinea, which occasioning the landlady to pull out the contents of her pocket in search of a sixpence to make up the sum, a large pearl was noticed by the Jew, which the landlady said was given her by a sailor, and had been carried in his pocket several years: The Jew betraying much anxiety to purchase it, so enhanced its value in the possessor's opinion, that her husband applied to an eminent jeweller in the city, and sold it for such a considerable sum, that retiring from business soon after, and purchasing ground near Holywell mount, he built a small row of houses, to which he has given the name of Pearl-place, in commemoration of the incident that gave rise to the undertaking. The tar, the instrument of this good fortune, died in his last voyage to the East-Indies.

VICAR *versus* FISHMONGER.

The Vicar ordered home a lobster, as red and as plump as his own gills. The order was complied with and served up to table, where one of the large claws was discovered to have been wanting. An inquisition was immediately set on foot, amongst the servants, to find out who was the depredator. The link of evidence turning out favourable to all the servants, it was evident that the animal was sent home in that maimed condition by the Fishmonger. The Vicar unable to digest the imposition, arose from table and walked almost the whole length of Grosvener-street agitated by a furious tornado of passions. When he came up to the shop, the Fishmonger was employed there.—"Sir," lays the rosy churchman, "you have imposed upon me"—"How?"—"You sent me a lobster home that wanted a claw."—"That may be, and I have not imposed upon you, for I sent it as I got it, and in the same condition in which you bought it; but you have often imposed upon me, and thousands besides, though I never complained till now."—"I impose on you! how?"—"I have frequently gone to the church in the square, to hear you preach a good sermon, when not only I, but every person present, found ourselves most egregiously imposed upon, for there never dropped one word from your lips, that belonged to a good sermon, or any thing like it."---The loss of the claw added to this insult, was too great an aggravation to the parson's incensed feelings; he hurried away out of the shop, in order to regulate his passions already too much irritated with ridicule, and calmly rushed into Mount's coffee house, as an asylum. There he met General Burgoyne and a few other gentlemen, to whom he related the indignity offered to his rank and character. The General smiled, and all the gentlemen laughed, the waiters sneered and the bar-maid tittered. What was to be done now?---The story was too good a one to be dropped instantaneously, and the laugh was so general that the keeper of the coffee-house lost his Reverence's custom for the space of some months.

NASSAU, (New-Providence) Dec. 20.

ON board the ship Concord, Captain Forresdale, now lying in this harbour, wind-bound, for London, are upwards of forty-one tons of cotton, the growth of these Islands; the greatest quantity ever shipped in one vessel from the Bahamas.

The whole quantity of cotton exported in the course of the present year from this port, amounts to 178 tons, 1450lb; and the quantity on hand, unshipped, is said to exceed 35 tons.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 11.

Extract of a letter from Elsineur, Nov. 15.

"WE learn from Copenhagen, that the crews of the King's ships, which have been cruizing off the Swedish port of Carlscrone, are in a very bad condition; the ship Prince Henry Frederic only having lost 53 men by sickness, and has left 240 sick on board.

"A commission of officers has been appointed to enquire into the taking of our boats of ammunition by the Sweden, soon after they had left the port."

Extract of a letter from London, Dec. 1

"advices from Germany not only confirm the march of the Prussians, but that they are taking measures to garrison Bohemia and Moravia; however, if we may judge by letters from Warsaw, of the 15th, the flames of civil discord which were on the point of breaking out, seemed to be extinguished by the prudence of the King, who, in ceding to the party formed against Russia, has allayed the storm for the present."

Feb 25 We are informed, that the committee for procuring subscriptions for the purpose of encouraging American manufactures in this city, have already obtained signatures for *seventeen hundred and fifty pounds*, in shares of £. 10 each.

Extract of a letter from Pittsburgh to a gentleman in this city. February 4, 1789.

"I am much in doubt whether the treaty will answer any good purpose as the principal Indians have not yet attended, as it is said. The non-attendance of Brandt, is suspected to have no good appearance. The bad weather has prevented the commissioners from coming up the river. A few days ago, about thirty miles from this place, a party of Indians robbed the contractors of a quantity of goods and provision on their way to Franklin. It is also reported that some men have been killed on their way to Muskingum."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Fayetteville, (N. C.) to his friend in Frederick town, dated January 5, 1789.

"The commonwealth of Franklin is no more—Tipton with his party, in the absence of governor Sevier, surprised the metropolis and carried off all the public offices records, &c.—By a number of commissioners, found amongst those papers, it appears, that most of the officers under Sevier's administration resigned their trust, previous to this fatal catastrophe taking place; whether this will restore peace and good order, on the western side of the mountains, is yet doubtful. Sevier with a corps of 500 riflemen, has taken up his winter quarters in the heart of the Cherokee nation; after burning, killing and destroying all that came in their way.——Unmindful and unacquainted with the great revolutions that took place at home; his excellency, like Charles the XIIth king of Sweden, is fond of foreign conquest, while victory crowns his arms in distant parts, he loses his own country, and very probable his life at last in the defence of it. Our assembly is now sitting, and a bill has been brought in the house for calling a new Convention; its fate is yet unknown."

NEWPORT, February 5.

THE Hon. JOHN GARDNER, Esq one of the Delegates from this state, proceeded to New-York about six weeks past to take his seat in Congress: By some inattention he took no credentials of his appointment with him, and was refused a seat accordingly: He thereupon wrote to his friend in this town requesting him to apply to his Excellency the Governor for a certificate of his appointment and to forward it by the first opportunity: His Excellency refused to deliver the certificate to any other person than to his colleague the Hon JONATHAN J HAZARD, Esq although it was of public notoriety that Mr. Hazard did not intend going forward, nor hath he yet gone.—Mr. Gardner finding his application unsuccessful, wrote to the Deputy Governor upon the subject, and not till then, being by the last post, were his credentials forwarded: His situation therefore must have been extremely painful to him as a man of honour, and disgraceful to us as a state.

We also learn that Mr. Gardner, in a letter to a gentleman here advises, that there wants but one member from the state of Rhode-Island to make a Congress.

PITTSBURGH, February 7.

A LARGE keel boat, belonging to Mr. John M'Donald of this town, laden with coal, coming down the Monongahela river on Saturday evening last, unfortunately sunk, by which accident four persons were drowned, and Mr. M'Donald had a very narrow escape, after he had with great difficulty reached the shore, he was a considerable distance from a house, and the evening being extremely cold, was so much frozen by the time he reached it, as to be unable to speak, and undoubtedly would have perished in a few minutes had he not accidentally fell against the door, which alarmed the people, who took him in, and after making use of the applications necessary in such cases, was brought to his speech, and is now in fair way of recovery.

Feb. 14. His Excellency Governor St. Clair, with the commissioners of this state, and several other gentlemen, arrived here a few days ago from Fort Harmar.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 26.

THE public are informed, that the New Road from Campbell's station, at the lower end of Clinch mountain, to Nashville, was opened on the 25th September, (as advertised) and the guard attended at that time to escort such persons as were there ready to proceed to Nashville. That about 60 families appeared and went on, and among whom was the widow and family of the late Brigadier General Davidson, and the Judge of the Superior Court for the counties of Davidson and Sumner; and that on the first day of October next the guard will attend at the same place for the same purpose.

This road is much better, and nearer by 130 miles, than that by the way of Kentuckey, the distance being only 138 miles from Campbell's station to Nashville.

JAMES ROBERTSON.
Lt. Col. Comm. Davidson county.

Fayetteville, Nov. 22, 1788.

A letter from London, dated Dec. 3, says, "that very pointed orders have been sent by the Board of Controul to the different Presidencies, to prevent the American ships from trading at the settlements belonging to the British East-India Company.

GEORGE-TOWN, Feb. 12.

Extract of a letter from Louisville, (falls of Ohio) to the Editor hereof, dated January 16, 1789.

"OUR friend General W—k s—n has fitted out a small fleet, for a second expedition to New Orleans; it consists of 25 large boats, some of which carry 3 pounders, and all of them swivels, manned by 150 hands, brave and well armed to fight their way down the Ohio and Mississippi into the gulph of Mexico.

"this is the first armada that ever floated on the Western waters.—and, I assure you the sight of this little squadron, under the Kentucky colours, opens a field of contemplation—what this country may expect from commerce at a future day.

"The cargoes consist chiefly of tobacco, flour, and provision of all kinds,—some of which has been packed up in ware houses these three or four years past; and where it certainly would have remained, had not the General through his indefatigable enterprise and genius, opened the too long barricaded gates.

"He has been very unjustly censured, by the inconsiderate part of mankind, for having monopolized the Spanish trade,—but the more expanded mind acknowledges, that to his penetrating genius, Kentucky stands indebted for having procured it's citizens a market, from which the jealousy of our neighbours excluded us these many years past.

"Mr. B——n, our late negociator, and a Spanish gentleman, Son-in-law to the Governor of Louisiana, are to accompany the general on this commercial (or as some will have it a political) expedition. Our politicians seem silently contemplating on the conduct of the Atlantic States, and wait to hear the fate of Kentucke pronounced by your new Congress."

A Mr. Marter, who was sent by a crowned head from Europe, to gather knowledge in the science of Botany, has made the banks of the Ohio and Mississippi the objects of his mission all last summer; his collection, which consists of natural, animal and vegetable curiosities, are very considerable, and as he informs, are very valuable for European museums and cabinets. He sets out in a few days from here, for Kaskaskies, on the Mississippi, from whence, in company with a French Jesuit, he undertakes to travel by land to California, on the Pacific ocean; a tour of near 2000 miles, through a country inhabited by unknown savages and wild beasts, and never before traversed by any European; except the attempt made by Captain Carver, who, after travelling 1500 miles, in search of the Pacific ocean, returned without success. From California, (if our adventurer arrives) he is to proceed to old Mexico, through Peru to Acapulca; where he is to take his passage in one of the Manilla silver ships for the East-Indies; from whence he is to return home by land through China, Arabia, Tartary, &c. to his native shore. As this gentleman appears well qualified for this extraordinary expedition, we hope he will succeed in his undertaking, and furnish us one day or another with the memoirs of his journey.

RICHMOND, March 12.

IT is said, that the citizens of New-York, are completely refitting the Federal Ship HAMILTON, in the finest order, for the purpose of conducting to the city of New York, from the New Jersey shore the illustrious person who will be chosen President of the United States.

MARRIED]—Mr. WILLIAM PRENTIS, Printer, to Miss POLLY GEDDY, both of Petersburgh.

DEATH]—Mrs. ANN RANDOLPH, spouse of Thomas M. Randolph, Esq; of Tuckahoe.

ARRIVALS AT NORFOLK.

Ship Alice, Hunter, Antigua.
Sloop Sans Seree, Crozier, New-York.

CLEARANCES.

Ship Apollo, Rawle, St. Vincents.
Two Brothers, Daggett, Cadiz.
Brig Neptune, Talbot, London.
Schooner James, Moseley, Martinico.
Sloop Two Betseys, Waters, Philadelphia.
Endeavour, Bunbury, ditto.
Alice, Ritter, Baltimore.
Nancy, Ventus, New-York.

☞ *Wanted as an APPRENTICE, to this Printing-Office, a young LAD, who can be recommended for* SOBRIETY *and* HONESTY.

☞ *For the convenience of those Gentlemen who are indebted to the Editor of this paper,——The following persons (to whom the packet of papers are sent) will receive the different sums due, and in whose hands the accounts are lodged, viz. Mr.* T. Greene, printer, *Fredericksburg, Mr.* John Grammar, *Petersburg. Mr.* John Driver, *Suffolk. Mr.* George Purdie, *Smithfield. Mr.* Robert Nicolson, *Williamsburg. Mr.* Robert Brough, *Hampton.*

VIRGINIA, to wit:

At a Court of Appeals, held at the Capitol, in the city of Richmond, the 5th day of March, 1789.

THE court conſidering that the right of ſeveral of the Judges to ſit, is at leaſt doubtful, on account of a reſignation, by one of his ſeat in the Court of Chancery, of the qualification of another, under his commiſſion as a Judge of the new Court of Appeals, of the declared intention of others to accept their new appointment, and of the want of a qualification by the laſt appointed Judges of the General Court under that commiſſion, are of opinion that it is adviſeable to decline proceeding on the docket. But before the cloſe of their ſeſſion, they conceive (however painful the repetition) that they are again under an indiſpenſable obligation to advert to an act of Aſſembly which they are conſtrained to conſider as incompatible with their independence. The act intended, is an act of the laſt ſeſſion, for amending the act intituled "An act conſtituting the Court of Appeals." The direct operation of this law, is the amotion from office of the whole bench of Judges of Appeals, and the appointment of new Judges to the ſame court. But although the office of a Judge of the former Court of Appeals, was in the mode of election, as eſtabliſhed by the act of 1779, acceſſary and dependant to an office in one of the Superior Courts; yet a Judge of this Supreme Court properly inveſted was by the conſtitution intended to be equally independent, and equally ſecure in the enjoyment of that office, as of the office of Judge of one of the Superior Courts to which it was annexed, and therefore could not be conſtitutionally deprived of it. It appears to the court probable that the General Aſſembly were ſo much engroſſed by the idea of the utility of their great object, the eſtabliſhment of Diſtrict Courts, as either to have over-looked this difficulty which ſtood in their way, or if they perceived it, to have counted on the acquieſcence of thoſe whoſe rights were thus to be invaded; and in this expectation (if it was indeed entertained) the Legiſlature were not deceived; this court is truly willing to make any voluntary ſacrifice for the attainment of ſo deſirable an object as the eſtabliſhment of courts, which by the expeditious adminiſtration of juſtice, will not only give that relief to ſuffering creditors, which has already been too long with-held from them, but contribute much to the increaſe of induſtry and improvement of the morals of the people. Yet whatever conceſſions this court may be willing to make, they think it their duty to guard againſt incroachment.

And in conformity to theſe ſentiments, after ſolemnly proteſting againſt every invaſion of the Judiciary eſtabliſhments, or any deprivation of office in that line in any other mode than as pointed out in the conſtitution, they do hereby of their mere free will, in order to make way for the operation of the ſalutary ſyſtem lately adopted, reſign their appointments as Judges of the Court of Appeals, and as they do not hold any ſeparate commiſſion for that office which might be returned, do order the ſame to be recorded.

EDMUND PENDLETON.
GEORGE WYTHE.
JOHN BLAIR.
PETER LYONS.
WILLIAM FLEMING.
JAMES MERCER.
RICHARD PARKER.
RICHARD CARY.
JOHN TYLER.

(A COPY)
Teſte JOHN BROWN.

WILLIAMSBURG, *March* 4, 1789.

SEVERAL Gentlemen in this City have procured a MACHINE, which will card, with the force of a ſingle hand, from forty to fifty pounds of cotton per day. It is accompanied with every other machine, neceſſary to make the cotton into cloth of almoſt any fineneſs. Theſe machines are erected here, and wait for materials only, to be carried into full effect. Three hundred pounds are ſubſcribed; but a larger ſum (probably 600l) will be neceſſary for the execution of the ſcheme, upon a ſcale even of moderate extent. It is therefore agreed, that any perſon inclined to ſubſcribe, may be received on application to Col. *James Southall*. No ſubſcriber ſhall be admitted for any ſum leſs than twenty-five pounds, and every ſuch ſum ſhall conſtitute a ſhare, and entitle the holder to one vote. One half of each ſubſcription is to be paid down in money, tobacco, public ſecurities at their value, or picked cotton. The other half will be proportionately called for.

This proſpect of eſtabliſhing manufactures, on terms thus advantageous, will, it is preſumed, attract the notice of the public; as it cannot be doubted, that proper encouragement to the plan will enable us to clothe ourſelves and our negroes without relying on a foreign country, and the plan itſelf may be extended to the manufacture of wool. Any perſon delivering cotton at the works, ſhall receive an adequate return of cloth. The buſineſs will be conducted by ſkilful workmen, and under the ſuperintendance of a few of the moſt experienced members.

☞ A liberal price will be given for COTTON.

At a Court held for Charles City county the 26th day of Auguſt 1788.

WILLIAM HOLT, Plaintiff.
againſt
SAMUEL HOLT and CHARLES COPLAND, Defendants. } In Chancery.

THE defendant Samuel Holt not having entered his appearance and given ſecurity agreeable to law and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the Court, that he is not an inhabitant of this State, On the motion of the Plaintiff by his Counſel, it is ordered that the ſaid Defendant Samuel Holt do appear here on the third Thurſday in November next, and anſwer the Plaintiffs bill of complaint, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in the Virginia Gazette for two months ſucceſſively, and publiſhed at the church door of the Pariſh of Weſtover, and county aforeſaid on ſome Sunday immediately after divine ſervice, and at the front door of the Courthouſe of the ſaid county.

(A Copy)
Teſte, J MARSTON, D. C. C.

Wright Southgate,

Has imported in the ſhips BRANDON *from* London, *&* JESSE *from* Liverpool, *& now opening for ſale,*

A FRESH SUPPLY OF

GOODS,

Suitable for the Spring and Summer trade

Amongſt them are a GENERAL ASSORTMENT *of*

GARDEN SEEDS,

And a choice Collection of

BOOKS.

This importation being added to the ſtock on hand, makes the aſſortment general and of the moſt uſeful articles, they will be ſold on very moderate terms, for caſh, tobacco, or public ſecurities at their value.

Richmond, March 6, 1789.

WILDAIR,

THE beautiful thorough bred bay horſe, upwards of fifteen hands high, formerly the property of Col John Syme, will ſtand the enſuing ſeaſon at Newcaſtle, to cover mares at three guineas a mare, which may be diſcharged by the payment of three pounds, if paid by the firſt day of Auguſt. Tobacco, corn, or wheat will be received for the three pounds, if delivered at Newcaſtle before the above date, at caſh price; at which time the ſeaſon will end. It will be expected that gentlemen will ſend their notes with their mares. There is large and extenſive paſturage of high and low grounds, and the greateſt attention ſhall be paid to prevent accidents, but will not be anſwerable.

WILDAIR, was got by Col. Baylor's Old Fearnought, his dam by Old Jolly Roger, out of the noted Kitty Piſher, that was brought from England by the Hon Carter Braxton; he is the ſire of Mr. Francis Daniridge's mare, that is ſuppoſed, by gentlemen of the turf, to be the beſt nag that has yet appeared; and many other good running horſes

NICHOLAS SYME.

Newcaſtle, March 8, 1789.

RICHMOND, (*Solicitor's Office*)
February 23d, 1789.

INFORMATION is hereby given, that the following directions have been ſent to this office, by the Honorable the Executive, to wit: That "I proceed againſt all delinquent inſpectors of tobacco, clerk's of courts, and notaries publick, for ſuch penalties and forfeitures as they have incurred, under any of the acts of Aſſembly, for neglecting to give and tranſmit to the proper office, the bonds required of them by law, or for failing to ſettle and account for all public monies coming into their hands, as publick officers and collectors of fines, taxes or duties, and alſo to proceed againſt the defaulters in the moſt effectual way, authoriſed by law to enforce the payment of the balances now due from them to the public. With theſe inſtructions it being my duty to comply, I wiſh all perſons concerned to take notice, that proceedings ſuitable to the different delinquencies will be inſtituted without delay.

L. WOOD, Jun. Solicitor.

Will be Sold,

Upon the premiſes, the following tracts of LAND, *lying in the county of Warwick, or ſo much thereof as will ſatisfy the Revenue tax for* 1787, *balance due for* 1786, *and other neceſſary expences attending the ſame, viz.*

ON the 25th of March, William Badget's eſtate, 40 acres—And on the 26th, John Chieſman's eſtate, 100 acres—Allen Jones's eſtate, 343 acres.

W. CARY, D. S. *for*
THOMAS CARY, *Sheriff.*

January 17*th*, 1789.

VIRGINIA, to wit:

At a High Court of Chancery, held in Richmond the twenty firſt day of November 1788.

WILLIAM CARR, Plaintiff.
againſt
ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, DANIEL CAMPBELL, ISAAC HITE and GEORGE NICHOLAS, Eſq; acting Ex'or of ROBERT CARTER NICHOLAS, Eſq; dec. } Defendants.

THE defendants ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, and DANIEL CAMPBELL, not having entered their appearance and given ſecurity according to the act of Aſſembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the Court, that they are not inhabitants of this country—On the motion of the Plaintiff by his Counſel, it is ordered that the ſaid defendant do appear here on the firſt day of the next Court, and anſwer the bill of the Plaintiff, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in the Virginia Gazette for two months ſucceſſively, and publiſhed at ſome church of the pariſh of ——— in the county of Prince William, on ſome Sunday immediately after divine ſervice, and at the front door of the courthouſe in the city of Richmond.

PETER TINSLEY, C. H. C. C.

To be Sold,

On the premiſes, the following tracts of land lying in Buckingham county, or ſo much thereof as will ſatisfy the Revenue tax due thereon, for the year 1787.

NICHOLAS Morris's eſtate, 400 acres—Samuel Webſter, 70—Thomas Hatcher, Goochland, 20—John Wootton, 50—George Rye, 100—Iſaac Bryant, Cumberland, 200—John Fiſher, 345—James Welch, 300—John Warner, 380—James Pemberton, 37—Joſeph Roper, 400—Thomas Reed, Cheſterfield, 200—Lewis Chaudon, 135—William Carner, 94—John Francis, 200—Griffin Garland, 1300—Binjah Thompſon, 200—William Lauders, 400—Richard North, 120—Henry Reak, 280—Mary Chamberlayne, New-Kent, 4558—ditto, 200—John Gaunoway's eſtate, 450—Wm. Barkſdale, 200—James Briant, 130—Phinehas Stewart, 223—Ann Phime, 50—John M'Elroy, 187—ditto, 130—John James, 130—Thomas Cauthon, 100—Robert Childreſs's eſtate, 40—Joſeph Benjamin, 100—John Bealch, 50—James Douglaſs, 150—George Douglaſs, 200—John Naſh, Cheſterfield, 150—Joſeph Calland, 200—Richard North, alias Hale, 1600—John Helm, 100—Alexander Lacy, 180—Guy Smith, 500—Childreſs Smith, 300—Zachariah Lauders, 50—William Peazley, dec. 380—Thomas M'Donald, 200—Jacob Scott, 133—David Tyre, 92—John Tebs, 60—John Digs, Amherſt, 300—George Dawbins, 200—Thomas Epperſon, 300—James Elam, 300—John Hardman, 187—Wm. Cooke Weahland, 200—Thomas Wright, 400—Samuel Staples, 350—David Roſs, Shore and M'Connico, 1800—Charles Wit, 99—George Coats, 114—James Arnold, 400—Edward Johnſon's eſtate, 400—John James, 130—James Thomas, 100—Wm. Scruggs, Cumberland, 174—Luke Webſter, 300—George Levoly, 50—John Arnold, 370—John Bruton, 70—John Pritchard, 234—Wm. Bumpaſs, 563—Henry Morris, 128—Blackbond Moſely, 215—Hardin Woodrough, 130—John Day, 90—Jonn Booth, 195—James Dilford, 128—John Helm, 30—John Harris, Powhatan, 1275—Thomas Coleman, ſon of John, 80—Jeſſe Coleman, ſon of John, 80—Joſeph Coleman, 200—William Gilliam, 50—Wm. Gadberry, 1000—William Clarke, 1150—James Doland, 200—Edward Gibſon, 400—Nortly Gordon's eſtate, 400—Nehemiah Evitt, 90—William Cornet, 332—William Gates, 250—Henry Godſey, 50—William Hendley, 400—John Harrington, Albemarle, 50—Edward Harmon, 230—Connally Mullins, 268—Philip Weſt, 230—Nanny Howard, 120—James Hendun, 300—Wm. Johnſon, jun. 100—Sarah Jefferiſs, 400—Archibald Wright, 220—Benjamin More, 400—Edward Hazlewood, 270—Sarah Hazlewood, 50—Joſhua Hazlewood, 50.

☞ The ſale will begin on the 10th of May next, on the lands of Nicholas Morris, dec. and to adjourn from one tract to another, till the whole ſhall be ſold.

JOHN BERNARD,
Sheriff of Buckingham.

POETRY.

The CONTENTED MAN's WISH.

WERE I, as ſome have been inclin'd,
T' indulge ſuch ſubject in my mind,
To frame a wiſh what might be giv'n
By the indulgent power of Heav'n—
Inſtruct Omniſcience when he plac'd
His gifts aright to pleaſe my taſte:
I would not form an airy ſcene,
Of what ne'er will, or ne'er hath been,
To be in bleſt Arcadia plac'd,
By nymphs and goddeſſes careſs'd:
Nor aſk for wealth, nor to be great,
Or pamper'd up, a fool in ſtate;
Nor aſk for Horſe nor aſk for Hound,
Poor Puſs and Reynard hunted round—
Such ſavage ſports, let who will ſhare
With ſhaggy Tyger, Wolf and Bear:
Nor aſk for pleaſant rural ſeat,
With orchard, ſhade, and garden neat;
Nor aſk for vault and cupboard ſtor'd
With cordials rich, nor ſumptuous boards
Nor miſtreſs aſk—falſe taſte for eaſe!
Unfaithful ſtill, unapt to pleaſe;
To ſmooth the rugged path through life,
I know the bleſſings of a wife;
Not anxious to augment my joys
With blooming girls and ſmiling boys:
But were theſe added to my ſhare,
T' increaſe my comfort, and my care;
I'd ſtrike no number from the reſt,
With which alone I would be bleſt;
For He, who cares for all that lives,
Will ſurely bleſs in what he gives.

Retiring from the croud by ſtealth,
I'd aſk the greater bleſſing health;
But ſtill to reaſon's cauſe inclin'd,
I'd aſk for perfect health of mind:
And aſk this ſocial bliſs through life;
My honeſt friend and faithful wife;
And oft around the evening fire,
Where health and innocence retire,
With them to turn the muſes' page,
Or trace thro' hiſt'ry, age from age.
All Diſcord far away be driv'n;
And give me Peace, bleſt child of Heav'n—
With temper mild, foe to offence;
Induſtry crown'd with competence;
Days well, in healthful labour ſpent;
Fair innocence, and bleſt content.

Should this frail wiſh which now I move,
Obtain the ear of mighty Jove;
Or ſhould he ſee (for man is blind!)
Some ſource of bliſs that ſlips my mind—
Submitting to *his* will alone—
I aſk him to beſtow the boon:
Or if another wiſh to add,
Or ſay ought more than hath been ſaid,
It ſhould be only this—that He
Would ever keep me as I be.

ANECDOTE
Of Mr. *Butler, Author of Hudibras.*

BUTLER, the author of Hudibras, though he was a man of extraordinary wit and fancy, though his merits deſerved a much better fate, is ſaid to have ſtarved; which extremity of poverty was owing to his pride and folly. His neceſſities were too well known to all his acquaintance, to leave him a poſſibility of concealing them from them; and yet his pride was ſo intolerable that it was the moſt difficult thing in the world to compel him to accept of any aſſiſtance, though offered in the moſt friendly and genteel manner in the world. There was a gentleman of his acquaintance and of a conſiderable fortune, who over a bottle one night had made a cleanly conveyance of a purſe of a hundred guineas into his pocket, which he did not at all perceive: The next morning Butler finding it there, was extremely uneaſy, and conſidered what company he was in the day before, and found that it could be nobody but the very gentleman that did it. He dreſſed himſelf, went to his chambers, carrying with him the money, charged him with the affront, and went away in a pet, leaving the purſe behind him.

BON MOT.

TWO ſmart young fellows riding by a farmer, who was ſowing his ground, one of them call'd to him with an inſolent air:—"Well honeſt fellow, it is your buſineſs to ſow, but we reap the fruits of your labour." To which the farmer replied—"'Tis very likely you may, for I am ſowing Hemp."

ENGRAVING.

IN the *Journal de Phyſique* of Tholouſe, a very ingenious memoire has been publiſhed, by M. de Puymaurin, jun. deſcribing a new invention of engraving upon glaſs, by means of the fluor acid. This is by far the happieſt application yet made of that liquor. M. de Puymaurin relates his ſucceſs in various experiments, made to prove the ſolvent qualities of the acid, which led to a full conviction that it had nearly the ſame power on glaſs, as aqua-fortis and other acids have on copper and other metals. He therefore imitated the proceſs of etching on copper with aqua-fortis. He covered a plate of glaſs with a thin coat of wax, ſurrounded by low edges of the ſame ſubſtance; and having ſketched ſome figures with a ſharp pointed inſtrument, he poured on a quantity of acid, and expoſed the whole to the ſun's heat. He ſoon obſerved the ſtrokes he had made in the wax covered with a white powder, ariſing from the ſolution of the glaſs.——At the expiration of four or five hours, he took off the wax, and waſhed the glaſs. With the greateſt pleaſure, he now ſaw evidence of the certainty of his conjectures; and affirms that by theſe means, an intelligent artiſt might engrave on the hardeſt glaſs or cryſtal any thing that can be engraved on copper.

The firſt attempt to engrave on glaſs was made at Thoulouſe May 18, 1787, and the reſult of the experiments was publiſhed in June laſt.

The elegant imported bay Horſe

ATLAS,

NOW in high perfection, riſing 8 years old, 16 hands high, well marked, goes well, clear of all natural blemiſhes, and maſter of 250 weight; ſtands the enſuing ſeaſon at South Wales, the ſeat of Charles Carter, Eſq; in Hanover county, within 4 miles of the court-houſe, and will cover mares at the moderate price of EIGHT DOLLARS the ſeaſon, which will commence on the 15th of March, and expire on the laſt day of Auguſt, but FORTY SHILLINGS will be received as full payment, if paid within the ſeaſon; good and extenſive paſturage gratis, and particular attention will be paid to the mares, but I will not be anſwerable for accidents.

WILLIAM LUMPKIN.

Hanover, Feb. 15, 1789.

THE NOTED

THOROUGH BRED HORSE

CADE,

NOW in high perfection, fifteen and an half hands high, ſtands the enſuing ſeaſon at Newmarket in Goochland county, within four miles of the Court-houſe, and will cover mares at the moderate price of three pounds the ſeaſon, which will commence on the 15th of March, and expire the laſt day of Auguſt; good and extenſive paſturage well enclоſed, gratis, and the ſtricteſt attention will be paid to the mares, but I will not be anſwerable for accidents——CADE was gotten by old Partner, upon the noted imported mare Kitty Fiſher, which was brought from England, by the Hon Carter Braxton, Eſquire, his colts remarkable for ſize, and for the turf, having proved themſelves equal to any horſes on the Continent, he being the ſire of the famous runing horſes, Tantrum, the property of Meſſrs Brook & Smith, of King & Queen; and Actæon, the property of William Dandridge Claiborne, Eſq; of King-William; beſides a number of others in high eſteem.

ARCHER PAYNE.

Goochland county, Feb. 15, 1789.

VIRGINIA, to wit:

At a High Court of Chancery, held in Richmond the 15th day of November, 1788.

JOHN DANDRIDGE and WILLIAM ARMISTEAD, Ex'ors of BARTHOLOMEW DANDRIDGE, dec. Ex'or of THOMAS DUNCASTLE, dec. and HENRY DUKE SHERMAN, and BETSEY his wife, daughter and deviſee and legatee of THOMAS DUNCASTLE, dec. } Plaintiffs.

againſt

THOMAS CARTWRIGHT, and ADAM BYRD, } Defendants.

THE defendant *Thomas Cartwright* not having entered his appearance and given ſecurity according to the act of Aſſembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the Court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country—On the motion of the plaintiffs by their counſel, it is ordered that the ſaid defendant do appear here on the firſt day of the next Court, and anſwer the bill of the plaintiff and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in the Virginia gazette for two months ſucceſſively, and publiſhed at ſome church of the pariſh of————in the county of James City, on ſome Sunday immediately after divine ſervice, and at the front door of the courthouſe in the city of Richmond.

PETER TINSLEY, C. H. C. C.

CORDAGE

of all ſizes made and ſold by the Subſcriber, at his Rope-Walk on Shockoe-Hill.

G. NICOLSON.

☞ Orders for cordage left with Mr. Patrick Parker, in Norfolk, or Meſſrs. Campbell and Wheeler, Peterſburg will be duly executed and forwarded agreeable thereto

Richmond, Dec. 20, 1788.

The friends of Meſſrs. CROSBIE and GREENWOOD, of Liverpool, are reſpectfully informed, that the

GOOD BRIG

JESSIE,

JOHN FLECK, *Maſter.*

BRITISH built, burthen 260 hogſheads, is now loading at City Point for Liverpool, and will take in tobacco to their addreſs, at £ 6 ſterling per ton, delivered along ſide. Notes lodged with Meſſrs. BUCK and BRANDER, in Manchester, Mr JOHN CUNLIFFE, Richmond, or the ſubſcriber, ſhall be duly attended to.

ROBERT HAYES.

Who has for ſale,

LIVERPOOL BLOWN SALT.

IN TWILLED SACKS.

Norfolk, Feb. 9, 1788

For Sale,

And may be entered upon immediately,

680 acres of LAND,

by a late ſurvey, being the cream of a tract of land, known by the name of Putnan's End Tract, in the county of Caroline, and within three miles of Port Royal, upon Rappahanock river. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber. (6w)

CHARLES CARTER.

SHIRLEY, Feb 12, 1788.

VIRGINIA, to wit:

At a High Court of Chancery, held in Richmond the 15th of November, 1788.

WILLIAM DANDRIGE,——Plaintiff.

againſt

JOSEPH WILSON,——Defendant.

THE defendant———not having entered his appearance and given ſecurity according to the act of Aſſembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the Court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country—On the motion of the plaintiff by his counſel, it is ordered that the ſaid defendant do appear here on the firſt day of the next Court, and anſwer the bill of the plaintiff, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in the Virginia gazette for two months ſucceſſively, and publiſhed at Henrico church of the pariſh of Henrico in the county of Henrico, on ſome Sunday immediately after divine ſervice, and at the front door of the courthouſe in the city of Richmond.

PETER TINSLEY, C. H. C. C.

County Court CLERKS, MERCHANTS, SHERIFFS, NAVAL OFFICERS,

And others may be furniſhed with any of the undermentioned BLANKS,

AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE,

By the PRINTER, *hereof, viz.*

COUNTY COURT.

PETITION & SUMMONS.	EXECUTIONS.
SUBPOENAS.	EXECUTORS BONDS.
WRITS.	ADMINISTRATORS ditto.
ATTACHMENTS.	ORPHANS ditto.

SHERIFFS.

EXECUTIONS BONDS, of four kinds.	APPEARANCE ditto.
	PRISON BOUND ditto.

MERCHANTS.

COMMON BONDS.	POWER OF ATTORNEY'S.
NOTES OF HAND.	SEAMAN'S ARTICLES.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE.	INDENTURES.
BILLS OF LADING.	DUTY BONDS.
BILLS OF SALE.	CLEARANCES.
DEEDS OF TRUST.	PERMITS, &c.

Declarations for Lawyers,

OF VARIOUS FORMS.

May be had at this Office.

ACTS OF ASSEMBLY,

Printed ſince the REVISED CODE, viz. for the years 1785, 87, & 88.

Alſo M'MURRAY's MAP *of the* UNITED STATES.